

The Times-Dispatch

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TUESDAY, APRIL 5, 1903.

CAN CLEVELAND WIN?

Referring to the late demonstration at St. Louis, the Petersburg Index-Appeal says that Mr. Cleveland is the coming man and expresses the firm belief that if nominated by the Democratic party he will be elected.

Mr. Cleveland can be elected beyond doubt. If all Democrats will support him. Nominate Cleveland and a good old-fashioned platform, and he will get the enthusiastic support of hosts of business men outside the party who have implicit faith in his honesty and good judgment, and who are afraid of Roosevelt as they are afraid of dynamite. These men cannot nominate Cleveland, but they could help the Democrats to elect him, and they would do so gladly.

The situation is in the hands of the Democrats themselves. All that they have to do to regain their control of the government is to nominate Grover Cleveland on a platform that he would be willing to stand upon. The country is ripe for such a movement. We mean that the great body of true Democrats are tired of Republican rule, and want a change. The Republican party is not the party of the people. It is not a popular party. It is in power to-day through the blunders of the Democratic party, and not by virtue of its own hold upon the American public. If Democrats will only get together and put up the right sort of man, they can whip the Republicans out of their boots in 1904. But, of course, they cannot whip the enemy while fighting among themselves.

THE DANVILLE EXPERIMENT.

We have been watching with keen interest the anti-saloon movement in the city of Danville for the reason that it was inaugurated, and the fight against the saloons was conducted, and successfully conducted, by the conservative men of the community. There was no bitterness in the campaign on either side. It was carried on in good temper, and the appeal was to reason rather than to passion. The city voted dry, the saloons were promptly closed, and as the new law is backed up by the best sentiment in the community it is being rigidly enforced. But it has been represented to the Anti-Saloon League by reputable physicians that alcohol in one form or another must be had for medicinal purposes, and, therefore, the League has adopted a resolution under which it is proposed to supply liquor for such purposes free of charge. The resolution in full is as follows:

"Whereas, it has been brought to the attention of the Anti-Saloon League of Danville that, possibly by reason of the druggists in a local option territory being deprived of the right to fill physicians' prescriptions for alcohol, whiskey, wine or brandy, that a hardship may be wrought to suffering humanity, which is far from the purpose of the members of this League; therefore, be it

"Resolved, That the members of this League will offer to deposit in such quantity as may be needed for strictly medicinal purposes all the alcohol and other spirituous liquors of the best quality that may be needed by patients in the city, at the Home for the Sick in this city, to be dispensed by a resident physician, the city only upon a written prescription of a regular licensed physician of Danville, Va., in quantities not exceeding one pint, and that no prescription is to be issued.

"Resolved, That all of the alcohol and other spirituous liquors thus dispensed to citizens of Danville from the supply deposited at the Home for the Sick shall be furnished by this League as above stipulated to any citizen of Danville absolutely free of charge."

We cannot but commend the liberal spirit shown by the League in adopting this resolution. It is both liberal in sentiment and generous in application, and means that the members will have to go down into their pockets and put up a considerable sum of money. But the League takes a rational view of the situation and hereby expresses its willingness to pay in hard cash the cost of prohibition, whatever it may be. It is a most notable example, and shows how earnest and sincere are the prohibitionists of Danville in their endeavors to promote temperance and morality in that community.

But the League has made some interesting admissions which are worthy of more than passing notice. The admissions are particularly interesting to The Times-Dispatch, because they are in recognition in part of some plain facts about the liquor question which we recently stated in these columns.

First of all, there is an admission that alcohol is here and must be reckoned with; that it has its place, and that it is in its place, a good thing. There are those who may say that alcohol is the creature of the devil, and that it ought to be entirely abolished; that its manufacture should be prohibited, because it is such a curse to the world. The Anti-Saloon League of Danville does not believe any such nonsense, but takes the sensible ground that alcohol is a necessity, and must be dealt with as such.

Or elsewhere is once permitted, no matter how rigid the restrictions, men will manage some way to get it for other than medicinal purposes, and the law is sure to be evaded. It is in recognition of this fact that the Danville League proposes to give the stuff away from the City Hospital, and so meet the demand for alcohol as a medicine.

It is a new plan, and it will doubtless work well so long as the League is willing to stand the expense. The liquor problem would be completely solved if alcohol were treated as a drug and used for medicinal purposes only. But it is unreasonable to suppose that the Danville plan could be carried into general effect. It is hard to believe that in Richmond, for example, the anti-saloon men would be willing to pledge themselves to supply, without cost, all the alcohol needed here for medicinal purposes. The Danville plan cannot, in the nature of things, become universal.

To sum-up, The Danville prohibitionists admit that alcohol is a necessity. That means that somebody is going to make it, and that somebody else is going to sell it.

And so at last we come back to the stubborn proposition that alcohol is here, and here to stay; that there is a demand for it, and that so long as there is a demand for it there will be a supply. Therefore, the practical question for men to consider is the manner and method of regulating the sale of ardent spirits in such a way as to make it least offensive to the temperance sentiment, and least injurious to mankind.

UNIVERSITY SCHOOL OF METHODS.

We have the prospect of the School of Methods, to be held at the University during the summer of 1903. Last year this school was successful beyond the expectations of Mr. Glass and others associated with him, but it promises to be even more successful this year. A most attractive course of study has been provided, including instruction in physics, mathematics, chemistry, rhetoric, literature, English, German, Latin, French, physiology, economics, biology and history, to be given for the most part by professors in the University of Virginia.

In the department of methods there are so many subjects and so many teachers that we have not space for enumeration, but we may say in general terms that the entire range of instruction is completely covered, and the instructors are the recognized experts of the age.

Among the special features this year may be mentioned a Teachers' Training School, to be conducted by Mrs. M. F. Moffett, principal of the Normal Training School at Lexington, Va.; a School of Modern Languages, to be conducted by teachers from the Burdett School of Languages, New York; a Round Table Conference of Superintendents. This conference will be presided over each week by some distinguished school superintendent, and the attendants will discuss all questions relating to school organization, management and methods.

Each week there will be a platform lecture by some distinguished speaker; there will be entertainments, musical and otherwise, and there will be excursions to Luray Caverns, Natural Bridge and Washington city.

The tuition fee is merely nominal, being \$3 for the School of Methods and \$5 for the University course. Teachers taking the University course will be allowed to take any of the courses in the School of Methods without additional charge. Board may be had at the rate of from \$12.50 to \$15 per month; \$4 per week; \$10 for three weeks.

EDITORS FOR A DAY.

We shall commit the affairs of The Times-Dispatch to the tender mercies of the T. P. A. to-day. The representatives of that distinguished organization have an idea that they know how to conduct a newspaper, and we have decided to give them the opportunity of showing their skill. They are certainly experts in the matter of soliciting trade, and they have crowded our columns with business in such a manner as to tax the capacity even of this well-equipped newspaper plant. They have also piled orders into the circulation department, and have created a demand throughout the length and breadth of the United States for copies of the T. P. A. edition. As Father Ellyson, of the Richmond Dispatch, used to say, the advertising columns have been splendidly "edited" by the T. P. A. men, and the business feature of the paper is already an accomplished success.

It remains to be seen what they can do with the news columns and the editorial departments. We are going to give them the benefit of our machinery, our machinery for collecting the news as well as our machinery for printing a paper—and the public may judge for itself whether or not these aspiring editors and reporters are equal to the task. For ourselves we shall look on with both eyes open. While we shall be in a critical frame of mind, we shall also be in a receptive frame of mind, and if the T. P. A. boys can give us points, we shall accept them gladly and turn them to good account. Now, boys, it's up to you.

THE FARMVILLE NORMAL.

The General Assembly has recently voted an appropriation of \$17,000 for the establishment of a Normal School at Farmville, to be placed in the Capitol at Washington. If Virginia is able to do this, surely she is able to do something for the Normal School at Farmville. This is the only school that Virginia has for the education of women teachers, and the women are teaching the children of the Commonwealth in the public schools. Virginia cannot afford to stint that noble institution. It has grown in usefulness and popularity until it is unable to accommodate the numerous applicants for admission. The building is already overcrowded,

and there is a pitiful inefficiency of teachers.

Let us have a liberal appropriation for the Farmville Normal school, and let us do our plain duty by M. A. Blevins at this school is a blow at the public school system.

KERR FOREVER.

Of course, Dr. Kerr is not going to leave Richmond. We never took his Baltimore call seriously, for he is now part and parcel of this community, and he is here beyond the power of the tempter. He is a public institution. He is our pastor-at-large. Lord bless him. He is our conservation of the peace in religious circles, and harmony would howl should he desert. We need him in our affairs, and we are going to keep him, and he needs us, too. He may think that he could be happy elsewhere, but if so, he's dead wrong. It's a clerk case of Kerr for Richmond and Richmond for Kerr. Bless be the tie that binds—it's indissoluble. Hoot mon! Dinna ye Kerr?

Mr. John Farson, head of the banking house of Farson, Leach and Company, of New York, Chicago, Philadelphia and Boston, a citizen of Chicago and a man of great wealth, offers to give \$1,000,000 for the services of a good servant girl! What he wants is a young woman who will stay in his family until he dies, who loves her vocation, who is good-natured and a diplomat, who knows better than to discuss family affairs with other servants, who is always dignified, who will never make an error in table service, who can know at a glance the likes and dislikes of guests, who is a good nurse, a good cook, a dressmaker, and who never sulks. In addition to \$1,000,000 to be paid this jewel at his death, Mr. Farson says he will pay first-class wages.

We are assured that Mr. Farson is in "dead earnest" in this matter, but what he wants is perfection, and for that even a million dollars is too small a price.

The Baltimore American learns that the ceremonies attending the dedication of the St. Louis Exposition grounds were "marred by utter lack of management." "Even President Roosevelt and ex-President Cleveland were hustled about by the crowds and when they tried to speak were interrupted by the noise and disorder of an unruly multitude."

That was very bad. It may have been that the managers of the exposition were more inclined to disport themselves before the public than to knuckle down to the hard, tedious, grinding work of arranging details. But in view of the criticisms now heard, it may be expected that there will be an improvement in the exposition management and that the opening ceremonies and other gala occasions next year will be models of precision and dignity.

New England has been hearing something about Jamestown. That speech made by the Hon. John Goode before the Sons of the American Revolution, in session at New Haven, was a word fittingly spoken in good season. He invited the Sons' Congress to attend the celebration at Jamestown, May 13, 1907. A resolution proposed by him commending the celebration was passed.

The Northern newspapers have given Mr. Goode much attention, and have bracketed him with the title of "Judge."

In Brooklyn, a new plan has been adopted for examinations for graduation from high schools, and the student's standing is based more largely on class work through the year and less on the result of closing tests. "Each principal conducts examinations at his own discretion, but the emphasis is thrown upon practical ability instead of on the mere accumulation of facts. The class work will be made to turn on the power to think rather than to memorize."

The scheme is a very promising one and it seems to us it deserves to be tried whenever it has not already undergone a thorough investigation at the hands of the school authorities.

London had a tremendous sensation Sunday. It was rumored there that the King had been assassinated in Paris. While that mischievous lie was being circulated Edward was attending services in the English chapel. In the evening he attended "a gala dinner" given at the British Embassy to President Loubet.

Andrew Carnegie proposes to give away another \$1,000,000. He will endow in New York an institute for civil, mining and electrical engineers.

General Miles' report on what he saw and heard at Manila created mighty little stir for such a big document. People have grown weary of that business.

An Indiana court has forbidden the cooking of onions where it is offensive to occupants of the same building who are not cooking onions. Government by injunction that keeps up with the smell of onions will have to do some fast traveling.

The preacher who took some risk against English law in marrying William K. Vanderbilt and the pretty widow received a thousand dollar bill for the risk.

King Edward, the Kaiser and Mr. Roosevelt are all swinging around the circle, but the two first named do not have to look after delegates to a National Convention.

The Jimtown crowd saw how the opening was accomplished at St. Louis, and the notes they took would fill several pages of a reporter's book.

It is worth remembering that on the first day of May forest fires in the Adirondacks were extinguished by the falling snow.

The President is just getting to the easy part of his swing around, while the only living ex-President is at home figuring up the results at St. Louis.

Coming Speaker Joseph Cannon foresees a great railroad from Maine to Patagonia, connecting the two Americas, and Uncle Joe's eyesight isn't perfect either.

And none of that applause your Uncle Grover got in St. Louis was on account of baby kissing.

An ice trust has been formed in Manila. There is something worse than war in store for the Philippines.

The dedication convinced St. Louis that she must have some more first-class hotels and have them quickly.

RESERVES CALLED OUT

Disorders Result from Strikes in New York.

POLICE GUARD SUBWAY

Workmen Who Wished Employment Attacked by Strikers in Various Parts of the City—Negroes to Fill Vacancies, Says Rumor.

(By Associated Press.) NEW YORK, May 4.—Police reserves were called out to-day in many different parts of New York to quell disorders growing out of various strikes. The subway strikers gathered in upper Broadway in such numbers that a policeman was stationed at every block between Sixty-fourth and One Hundred and Tenth Streets. A crowd of men gathered around two foremen at Forty-second Street and Broadway, who were putting men at work in the subway, and the foremen were rushed off their feet. Men applying for places were threatened, and the reserves of the West Twenty-second Street station were ordered out to scatter the crowd. On seeing the police coming, the crowd dispersed.

From Broadway to the Fourth Avenue in Sixty-second Street there was a long line of policemen guarding the subway. A rumor that could not be traced to any reliable source reached the ears of the police to the effect that negroes were to be substituted for the strikers. Five hundred striking laborers on the Brooklyn subway attacked men who were working at Rockaway Avenue, near Forty Avenue, and dragged them from work. Reserves from two precincts were necessary to restore order. Ten arrests were made.

Fourteen hundred employees of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal refused to charter a Christian Science Association. Judge Arnold referred the application for a charter to a master, who, after a hearing, recommended that the charter be refused on the ground that it would be injurious to the community to incorporate a group of citizens who would preach the doctrine that there is no such thing as a contagious disease or any disease, and practice the art of curing it. What are called contagious diseases are maudlin prayers, whether in the presence of the sick or at a distance.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE DOWNED IN COURT

(By Associated Press.) PHILADELPHIA, Pa., May 4.—The Pennsylvania Supreme Court to-day affirmed a ruling of the late Judge Arnold, in which the late Judge Arnold, a member of the Christian Science Association, Judge Arnold referred the application for a charter to a master, who, after a hearing, recommended that the charter be refused on the ground that it would be injurious to the community to incorporate a group of citizens who would preach the doctrine that there is no such thing as a contagious disease or any disease, and practice the art of curing it. What are called contagious diseases are maudlin prayers, whether in the presence of the sick or at a distance.

On the return trip from the park to the depot, the scenes of enthusiasm witnessed going out were repeated. The Pennsylvania Railroad for Colorado Springs over the Denver and Rio Grande at 1 P. M.

FATHER WALZER WILL LIKELY BE DISMISSED

(By Associated Press.) LORAIN, Ohio, May 4.—If Father Walzer was to have his preliminary hearing right here in my office now, and I had to use the evidence I now possess against him, I would not hesitate to perform should he like to go, "was the remark made by Mayor King to-day, when asked what he thought of Father Walzer's suit."

MINISTER WILL MARRY COUPLE BY WIRE

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.) DANVILLE, Va., May 4.—Rev. P. G. Ellyson, of this city, this afternoon telegraphed the Plainfield, N. J., telegraph operator, who would and won the Gloucester young lady over the telegraph wire, that he would undertake to perform the ceremony by telegraph, as he is a telegrapher and also a minister.

Mr. Ellyson has not heard from the young man, but it is expected that his services will be accepted.

RICHMOND PARTY IN NEW MEXICO

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.) ALBUQUERQUE, N. M., May 4.—President Stevens, of the Chesapeake and Ohio, and party arrived here from Santa Fe this morning, and the day will be his points of interest in and about Albuquerque. The party left to-night for Los Angeles, and after visiting San Francisco will return by the northern route. The party in the presidential train, towards the end of the trip, will be accompanied by Mrs. Rabus, of Ft. Wayne, and Miss Moulton, of Richmond.

UNCLE SAM WILL FOOT THE BILL

Republican Senators to Assemble at Virginia Hot Springs to Discuss Finance

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.) WASHINGTON, May 4.—Legislation looking to a change in the currency of the country, which will receive the support of the Republicans in the Senate in the next Congress, is to be formulated and put into shape during a conference at Hot Springs, Va., towards the end of the month. The members of the Senate Committee on Finance are hastening.

Before the Senate adjourned in March Senator Aldrich secured the adoption of a resolution authorizing the committee, during the recess, at such times and places as the chairman might indicate. These conferences, of course, will be at the expense of the contingent fund of the Senate. One meeting the capitalists of Wall Street were conveniently near.

The wishes of these men now being known the Republican members of the committee are assembling at Hot Springs to put into local shape the instructions they received during the New York conference.

The influential Republican Senators who will join Mr. Aldrich are: Platt, of Connecticut; Allison, of Iowa; and Spooner, of Wisconsin. It is understood that Senator Lodge, the personal representative of the President in the Senate, has also been invited to attend the conference. It is the present intention of Senator Aldrich to hold the conference for ten days at the Hot Springs on this week.

OUT IN PRICES OF ICE.

We are offering to families from to-day 25-pound ice tickets in quantities of 1,000 pounds at \$2.50. Call us over the phone—number 1000.

TRANSPARENT ICE WORKS.

PLAY DIXIE IN DENVER

Southern Tune Rendered for President in the West.

GREATEST ENTHUSIASM

Mr. Roosevelt Given an Ovation at Every Stopping Place—Presented With a Silken Flag and a Silver Bell.

(By Associated Press.) DENVER, COL., May 4.—This was President's Day in Colorado, and at every stopping place on President Roosevelt's itinerary is was observed in Fourth-of-July fashion. The Nation's Chief Executive was the guest of the city of Denver for two and a half hours, and the population, regardless of political affiliations, greeted him with a warmth of heartiness in welcome not exceeded on his transcontinental tour. The President made his first speech in this city, and that was delivered in the open air on the Capitol grounds, where no less than 20,000 people were assembled.

As the President stepped upon the speaker's stand, Miss Helen Casper stepped forward and presented President Roosevelt a silk flag beautifully wrought, "I deeply appreciate this priceless gift," responded the President. Then Colonel Charles L. Cooper, of the Fifth Cavalry, who was mustering officer of the Rough Riders, handed the President a photograph of his command taken at San Antonio, Texas. Mr. Roosevelt, who was present in the picture, laughed aloud and exclaimed, "That certainly is all right, Colonel."

The President in his speech briefly explained the irrigation law and then spoke at length on good citizenship.

To the tune of "Dixie," the President's party withdrew from the speaker's stand and re-entering the carriage drove to City Park. The route lay through the Capitol Hill residence section and during the entire drive the President was busily engaged in acknowledging the kindly greetings. After entering the park the carriage passed between long rows of school children, who waved flags.

The four-hundred-pound silver bell, soon to be presented to the cruiser Denver, was shown to President Roosevelt, who examined it closely and admired it greatly. A miniature of the bell cast from the metal from which it was made was given the President.

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OLD POINT GERMAN FOR THE BAZAAR

Plans of Capt. P. T. Marye for New Union Depot at Atlanta Are Accepted.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.) NEWPORT NEWS, Va., May 4.—The German given at the Chamberlain Hotel at Old Point to-night for the benefit of the Confederate Bazaar in Richmond, was a success in every way. An excursion train ran from Norfolk to Portsmouth, and a large party of society folks from this city went down early in the evening. The members of the Daughters of the Confederacy and Sons of Confederate Veterans were well represented on the floor.

The plans of Captain P. T. Marye, the local architect, for the handsome new union depot for Atlanta, Ga., have been accepted. The entire work, of which the captain will have charge, will cost over a million and a half dollars. Captain Marye is now superintending the construction of the new penitentiary cell building at Richmond.

The cruiser Olympia arrived here to-day from Old Point and although it has not been officially announced, it is authoritatively reported that she will go to the ship-yard for a general overhauling and repairs.

The monitor, Nevada, recently completed at Annapolis, arrived in Hampton Roads to-day. The commissioning board will arrive here Thursday from Washington, and the monitor will then be given a commissioning trial. The Old Dominion Steamship Monro, recently completed at the yard for the Old Dominion Steamship Company, arrived at the yard this morning to undergo slight repairs.

Declined the Call.

(By Associated Press.) PRINCETON, N. J., May 4.—At the meeting of the Board of Directors of Princeton Theological Seminary to-day the Rev. Dr. Theron Rice, of Atlanta, Ga., has declined the call to the chair of homiletics.

Mr. Hicks Very Ill.

Mr. Robert W. Hicks continues very ill at the Retreat for the Sick.



GOOD LUCK BAKING POWDER

TWO STANCH FRIENDS. THE ABSOLUTE CONFIDENCE EACH HAS IN THE OTHER IS BORN OF INTERESTS. AND MUTUALITY OF INTERESTS.

never disappoints the housekeeper. It is made from the best materials, exactly proportioned, carefully compounded, and always gives entire satisfaction.

Manufactured by the Southern Manufacturing Co., RICHMOND, VA.



A LA SPIRITE CORSETS FOR THE WOMAN OF FASHION

ALL STRAIGHT FRONT MODELS

BY MARY CHOLMONDELEYS.

(By Special Arrangement with Harper & Bro.)

The Danvers Jewels

CHAPTER XIX.

I passed an uneasy night. The wind moaned wearily round the house, at one moment seeming to do away with the whole building, and at another returning with redoubled fury, roaring down the wide chimney, shaking the whole building. It dropped completely toward dawn, and after hours of fitful slumber I awoke heavily. I was awakened by some one coming into my room, and started up to find Charles standing by my bedside, dressed, and with a candle in his hand. He was worn and haggard for want of sleep.

"I have come to speak to you before I go, Middleton," he said, when I was thoroughly awake. "Ralph and I are off by the early train. Will you tell me that we may not be able to return till to-morrow, if then, and may I count upon you to keep all you saw and heard secret till after our return?"

"Where are you going?"

"To London. We start in twenty minutes. I don't think it is the least use, but Ralph insists on going, and I cannot let him go alone."

"My dear Charles," I said, with all my anger banished, "the sight of his worn face, I will accompany you."

"Not for worlds!" he replied, hastily. "It would be no good. Indeed, I should not wait it."

"But I know better. Old head is often of use." I replied, rapidly getting into my clothes. "You may count on me, Charles. I shall be ready in ten minutes."

Charles made no pretense at annoyance, but I was not to be dissuaded; I knew very well how invaluable the judgment of an older man of experience could be on critical occasions, and, besides, I always make a point of seeing everything I can, on all occasions. In ten minutes I was down in the dining-room, where, beside a spluttering fire, the brothers, both heavily booted and armed, were drinking coffee by candlelight. Ralph was sitting with head bent by the fire, and cap in hand, his heavy boot beating the floor impatiently.

He looked up as I came in, but he did not speak. The ruddy color in his cheeks was faded, his face was drawn and set. He looked ten years older.

"We ought to be off," he said, at last, in a low voice.

"Yes," I replied, "I have decided to curtail my visit by a few days, under the circumstances. I shall travel up with you. My luggage is packed, and I am ready to go."

"I was not going to return to Stoke Newington, his opposition melted away. He even seemed to hail my departure with a certain sense of relief. "You can leave at this uncertain hour, if you wish, and travel with us as far as Paddington."

I nodded, and went after my great intention of leaving them at Paddington; but I felt that the time had not arrived to say so.

"Here comes the dog-cart," said Charles, as he returned.

Ralph was already on his feet. But the dog-cart with its great bay horse could not be brought up to the door. The snow had drifted heavily before the steps, and had to go round to the back again before we could get in and start. Charles took the reins, and his brother got up to follow him. The groom and I squeezed out after him. The dog-cart was waiting for us. I was only allowed to come on sufferance, and that at the last moment they would have been willing to dispense with my presence. However, I felt that I should follow them, and I followed them.

"Quicker!" said Ralph; "we shall miss the train."

"No quicker, if we mean to catch it," said Charles. "I altered ten minutes ago for the snow. We shall be if it goes quickly, but not if I let him go. An upset would clinch the matter."

We drove noiselessly down the street, the stone lions on either side rampant in wreaths of snow, and up the village street, where life was hardly stirring yet. The sun was low in the heavy sky, and seemed to be playing on the road world. Before us only to be seen on my part by craning round the turrets, here and there, and along the fields, lay potatoes half-hidden by a white network of trees. Groups of yellow sheep stood clustered together under hedge-rows, motionless in the low mist, and making no sound.

"Hold on!" cried Charles, as I stood up to look; and in another moment we were pushing our way through the snow, keeping as near the ditch as possible, too near, as it turned out, but it was not to be. A few yards in front of us lay the road—snowy, but practicable; but we

could not reach it. We swayed backward and forward; we lifted up and down; Charles whistled and made divers consolatory and encouraging sounds to the bay horse; but the bay horse began to plunge—he made a side movement, his wheel crunched down through the ice in the ditch, and all was over—at least, all in the cart were. We fell soft—I most providentially alighting on the groom, who was sitting and inclined to be plump, and thus breaking a fall which, to a heavy man of my age, might have been serious. Charles and Ralph were up in a moment.

"I thought I could not do it! But it was worth a trial," said Charles, shaking himself. "George, look after the horse and cart, and take them straight back. Now, Ralph, we must run for it, if we mean to catch the train. Middleton, you had better go back in the cart. And as they got plunging through the snow without further ceremony, I watched the two dark figures disappearing, agitated with astonishment. They were positively leaving me behind! In a moment my mind was made up; and, leaving the gasping young groom to look after the horse and cart, I set off to run, too. It was only a chance, of course; but in this weather the train might be late, and I was all the way down hill. I thought I could do it, and I did. My feet were balled with snow; I was hotter than I had been for years; I was completely out of breath; but when I putted into the little roadside station five minutes after the train was due, I could see that it was not yet in, and that Ralph and Charles were waiting on the platform.

"My word, Middleton!" I heard, as I came to the station, "I thought I had come to meet you when I left you reclining on George in the drift. I do believe you have got yourself into this state of fever-heat purely to be of use to me, and I treated you very carefully. I am sure. Let bygones be bygones, and let us shake hands while you are in this melting mood!"

"I could not speak, but we shook hands cordially, and I hurried off to get my things."

"You can only look to Tarborough!" he called after me, "where we change and catch the London express."

The station master gave me my ticket, and then approached Charles and touched his cap.

"Might any of you gentlemen be going